UG1

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	Anupriya Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	491283
Center	ORN	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock cut structures abound the Indian architectural heritage depicting the richness and deep religiosity of Indian ancient and medieval era.

Popular rock-cut structures
- Rock-cut caves
  eg: Karle Chaitya cave, Ravanphadi cave.
- Rock-cut temples
- Rock-cut secular structures

Association with Religions:-

(I) Hinduism:

(1) South Indian temples (of Pallava's times)
Narsimhavarman is credited with building:
- Rathas
  Eg: Panchapandava Ratha
- Monolithic temples.

The Panchpandava Ratha is devoted to the Pandavas as illustrated in Mahabharata

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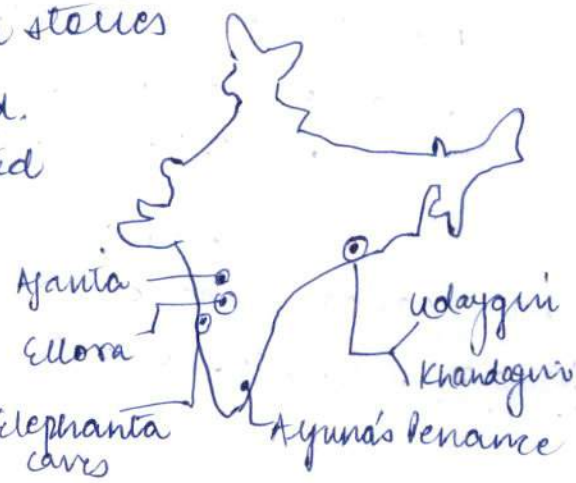
(2) Open-air rock-cut relief
Eg: Arjuna's Penance (Mahabalipuram)
It depicts the Hindu religious activity of Hath Yoga

(3.) Ellora caves → Hindu caves constructed by guilds depict:-
• Ravan shaking Mt. Kailash.
(4) Elephanta caves - Hindu religious site.

II. Jainism - Contributions of King Kharvela
(1) Udaygiri caves:-
Not only depict Jaina rituals but also their popular Mantra 'Jain Namokar Mantra'.
(2) Khandagiri caves:

III. Buddhism: Ajanta caves - 29 Buddhist caves depict various life events of Buddha
Jataka stories

Thus, the religiosity and diverse activities associated with it have been narrated through the means of rock-cut.



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2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Congress contested the 1937 elections, held under the Government of India Act, 1935 and held offices in provinces as 'agents of thems' as instructed by Gandhi.

The 28 month rule (before resigning as a result of the world war II) was marked by various reformative measures.

LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD:

(1) Land reforms:

→ The socialist wave prevalent in congress since 1920s led them to take steps to equitably redistribute land through acquisition laws.

(2) control over police:

→ Police, one of the pillar of British power and the power held by its was confined within limits to prevent harassment of common people.

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(3) Progressive welfarist measures
- like provision of drinking water, etc was made available.

However, it was also marked by emergence of various weaknesses.

WEAKNESSES:

(1) Gandhi - Bose conflict:
Divided over the issues of:-
- Presidency in Tripuri session (Tripuri crisis) - 1939.
- means to be used for freedom struggle (violent / non-violent)

this finally led to Bose resigning post forming the Forward Bloc, 1939

(2)

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3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The freedom struggle especially in its later years) saw widespread participation of women in multiple spheres.

Kamladevi Chattopadhyay has widely contributed to the freedom movement as illustrated below:-

① A multifaceted personality:

- an eloquent speaker, representing the voice of women in freedom struggle
- A gifted writer, some famous compositions helped in evoking nationalist fervour in the middle-class
- Active participant in pro freedom protests, and debates
- Organised women on a national scale.

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Contribution to Pre-independent India:-

→ Led the bogie of revolt, at a time when women were considered meek and submissive.

→ Contributed to active courting for inclusion of women's demands in the reformist agendas.

Contribution to Post-independent India:-

→ Along with Sarojini Naidu, played crucial role in securing place for women's concerns in the mainstream reform agenda

→ Encouraged women for political representation

→ Promoted education (especially technical) among women for asserting their rights.

Thus, Kamladevi was a luminary and a visionary personality giving face to women's voices.

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4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napoleon, the emperor of France from 1805 1815 had the ambitions of establishing his reign over the entire Europe.

Britain was percieved as a major obstacle in Napoleon's progress, thus he sought to restrain its economic and diplomatic might through his Continental Blockade policy'

Features:

→ Imposing economic blockade to Britain from the European powers
→ Agreement among major powers like Germany, France etc to isolate Britain.
→ Restraining its market base by agreeing not to buy Britain products.

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However, the policy had inherent limitations ultimately causing its defeat and the Vienna Congress, 1815 in its aftermath that restored status quo existing before Napoleon

LIMITATIONS:

- Forceful imposition of economic dictat upon sovereign nations
- Absence of alternative strategies to meet continental demand
- markets of the ~~colonies~~ nations under agreement were hit owing to raw material surplus

Thus, Napoleon's continental policy aimed at countering British supremacy ultimately ended up in the end Napoleon's owing to flawed structure

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.
(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

'marriage' is an important social institution in the Indian social structure, with its various diversities and forms depicting the Indian pluralist structure

CHANGES IN MARRIAGE:

Can be studied under various heads :-

North Indian kinship system

→ prevalence of inter-caste marriages

→ The equations of higher status of groom's family and lower status of bride's family are balancing out

[Equality in marriages]

South Indian kinship system

→ The erstwhile element of 'proximity' is losing ground

→ Notion of frequent visits to maternal house by bride is receding.

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Hindu marriage system | Islamic marriage systems

Distinct changes

- Number of Inter-religious marriages under Special Marriage Act, 1956 increasing.
- Divorce is becoming more common.
- Instances of polygamy are decreasing.
- Women's right to equality being heeded to w.r.t. divorce (bang Triple Talaq.)

Common changes

- Median Age of marriage is increasing
- Equal responsibilities of male and female counterpart.

Elements of continuity :-

- The notion of marriage as a 'sacred bond' still prevails (Hindu marriages)
- 'Child marriages' still prevalent in Rajasthan
- Fraternal polyandry still practised
  - Eg :- 'Molki' system (Haryana)
  - Todas (Nilgiri)
- Matrilineal system practised in Meghalaya

- Thus, marriage as an institution depicts not just 'unity in diversity' but also elements of 'continuity with change'

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

As per the Economic Survey 2019-20, the proportion of elderly in the Indian population structure will increase from (2011) 8.5% to 16% (2041).

With increasing ageing population it becomes imperative to take note of multiple disabilities faced by them :-

(1) PHYSICAL DISABILITIES :-

Locomotor malfunctioning (walking, bending becomes problematic)

Weakening eyesight (cataract problems)

Hearing problems (requirement of hearing aid)

→ This leads to several health problems, requiring timely intervention

(2) ECONOMIC DISABILITIES :

→ Financial independence is lacking

→ Lack of social security measures
Eg:- Pension, gratuity etc

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(3) SOCIAL DISABILITY:

'Ageism' is reinforced by societal restrains like:

→ Exclusion from decision making authority
→ Nuclear family system causing elderly to take refuge in old-age homes.

To tackle same,

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:

(1) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana:-
→ Provision of assisting devices to elderly with disabilities
→ Financial assistance for same.

(2) Vaya Vandana Yojana:-
→ Improving financial independence of elderly population

(3) National social Assistance Program (NSAP)
Provision of pensions etc to alleviate economic misery.

WAY FORWARD:
- Mainstreaming 'Geriatrics care' in hospitals (inclusion under Ayushman Bharat scheme)
- ~~Provision~~ Sensitisation of society at large

This will helps look at the 'Gold in Geriatrics' as demonstrated by Wall-Street Journal.

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7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.
(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tribal population of India represents repository of Indian traditional cultures, however the literacy rate among tribals remains abysmal.

REASONS:

Economic Reasons:-
- poor financial status as forest dwellers, thus children are perceived as 'more hands to work'
- Low remuneration as agricultural labourers, hence inability to bear school expenses.

Social Reasons:-
- Lack of awareness regarding:-
  - → Reservation provision to educational institutions under Article 15(4)
  - → Ekalavya schools for tribals.
- Perceived exclusion perpetuating their marginalisation in public institutions

Political Reasons:
→ Limited success of PESA thus the unawareness perpetuates

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Other Reasons :-

- High drop-out rates?

Recent MHRD study suggested 46.5% dropout rate in tribals.

- Indulgence ~~of~~ in economic activities

Recent survey suggested 5000 children dropped out in mining areas (MCA) Jharkhand to take part in mining and support family income.

Government initiatives:

(1) Reservation to SC, STs :-
→ Educational institutions have to mandatorily reserve seats for tribals

(2) 'Eklavya model schools'
→ For provision of primary education in scheduled and tribal areas.

(3) Economic empowerment under 'MSP for MFP' (Minor Forest Produce) to improve enrollments.

These steps along with societal moral overhaul, inclusivity will go a long way in improving educational prospects of tribals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

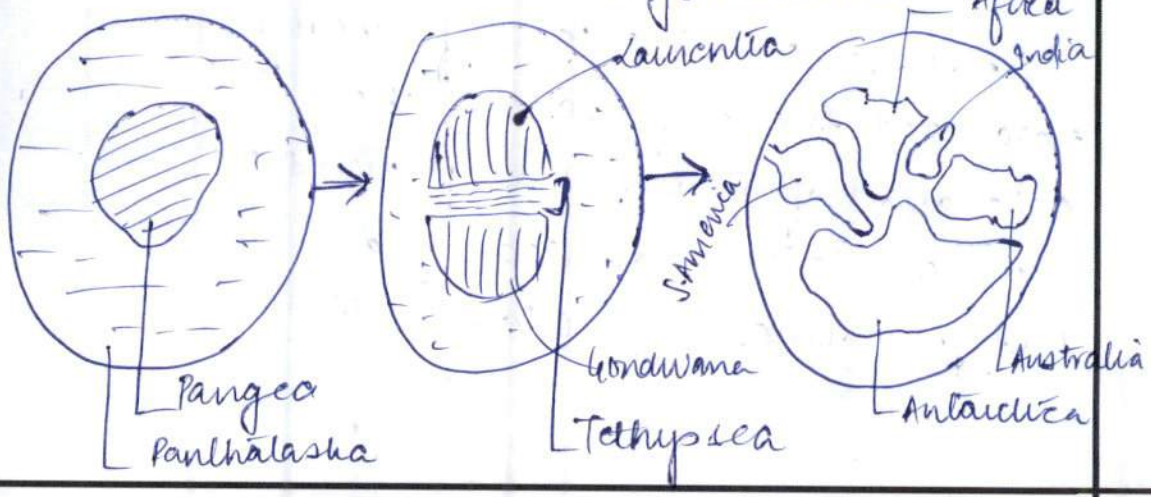
Continental Drift theory by Alfred Wegner seeks to explain the changing relative position of continental and ocean plates.

It propounded that:-

→ The relative position of continents has been changing throughout earth's geological history.

→ He said that earlier the continents existed as one : 'Pangea' and the oceans as one : 'Panthalasha'

→ with lapse of time (~ 200 million years ago) they split up into → Laurentia
→ Gondwana



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Forces (according to him) that caused it :-

- Pole-fleeing forces
- Tidal forces.

Prominent Evidences :-

- Continental ~~jigsaw~~ 'fit' (as seen in Africa's west margin and South America's east margin)
- Glacial deposits :- India's central region has tillite deposits depicting its existence near Australia then
- Fossils :-
  - Lemur (found in < Madagascar, Indian west coast)
  - Mesosaurus (found in < Africa, South America)
- Placer deposits
  - The parent rock of Africa's west-coast gold deposits is located in Brazil.

Thus, the continental drift theory propounded the drift, however the explanation of forces was perceived as incorrect, later corrected under Arthur Holmes' Convectional Currents Theory

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The geomorphology of earth's surface is a ~~consists~~ product of endogenetic and exogenetic forces.

External (exogenetic forces)

- Erosion: It is the displacement of landmass from its original place to a new place.

Prime agents of erosion:-
- wind
- water
- air
- glacier.

~~Weathering~~ Landforms developed:-

I. wind:-
- mushroom rocks
- Pediment plain.
- Barchan sanddunes (as shown)

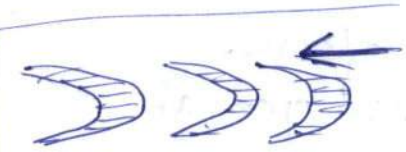
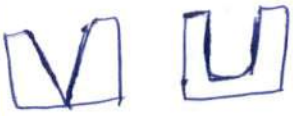


Fig. Barchan dunes.

II. water:
- valley
- gorges.
- alluvial terrace



(valley) (gorges)

III glacial:
- serrated ridges
- moraines
- outwash plains etc.

Fig: Parallel alluvial terraces

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II ~~Factors~~ Weathering

It causes disintegration of parent rock into various small rock fragments

Types
- Biological weathering
- Physical weathering
- Chemical weathering

Landforms developed:
- exfoliation domes
- Karst topography
- etc

III Mass movements

Primary force, gravity causes landmass to move down slope.

leads to
- mudfall
- Lahar.
- Avalanche etc.

Internal forces
- Diastrophic
  - orogenic
  - Epeirogenic
- Sudden movements
  - Earthquake
  - Volcano.

Landforms developed are :-

→ composite, strato volcanoes

→ Basalt flows - as seen in Deccan plateau

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10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse Rate is the rate at which the temperature of atmosphere profile decreases (lapses) as we go to higher altitudes

Although it has temporal and spatial variations, it is generally taken as 6°c/km (Normal Lapse Rate)

Relation with atmospheric stability:-

① Cloud formation :-
A higher lapse rate aids in cloud formation as the relative humidity reaches 100% and dew point is achieved.

② Convectional instability:
Lapse in temperature keeps the strength of convectional currents strong and cumulo nimbus clouds etc may result

High convectional instability is conducive for development of massive clouds.

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③ Stable parcels' formation :-

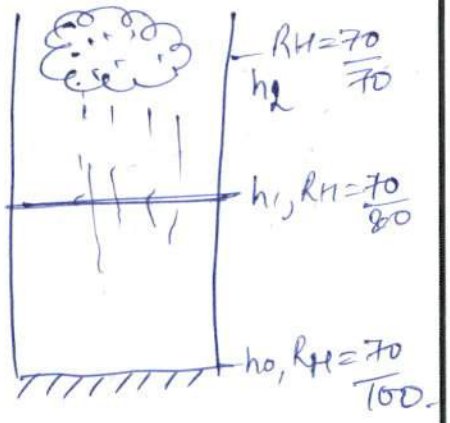
If the lapse rate is not optimum for an air mass (as wrt its surroundings) it will not form clouds and add to atmospheric stability

④ Upper troposphere winds :-

Lapse rate is instrumental for deciding strength of geostrophic winds blowing along latitudes

Thus, in determining atmospheric stability lapse rate plays a crucial role and is simultaneously influenced by it.

Lapse Rate = 6.4°C/km



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11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Though colonisation period witnessed an overall cultural decline, owing to the 'alienness' ~~of~~ and racial supremacy of the Brutishers, it however witnessed some architectural development, along with influence on paintings (Bazaar paintings etc).

Contribution of Europeans to architecture:-

Can be temporally divided into:-

I. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE:-(Pre-1911)

→ marked by presence of
- steep-sloped buildings.
- Glass/window use dominating

→ Queen Victoria's legacy as seen in:
- Victoria Memorial, Kolkata
- Victoria Terminus, Mumbai (now CST terminus)

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This was inspired from the ~~ustomle~~ western architectural forms, however was distinct from the Iberian style of Architecture (brought by Portuguese).

II. NEO-ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Since 1911, British started employing the Roman styles in the various constructions.

Eg: City of Delhi

~~Best~~ Designed by Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker, it clearly depicts the domination of Roman influence in the British architecture ~~such as~~ that it is even called as the 'Rome of Hindustan'

Thus, the British though culturally foreigners introduced various

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architectural forms to Indian subcontinent. However, it must be noted that the agenda behind it was different from the indigenous architectural development that reflected cultural enrichment. British motives were marked by :-

(i) Consolidation of control over Indian mainland.

(ii) Administrative convenience rather than genuine contribution to enrichment of architecture being the motto.

Albeit selfish motives, the British contribution to architectural led to varied development of Indian architectural along with infusing European touch to it.

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12. The nineteenth century, witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian traditional culture was marked by deep religiosity, punctilioni and Dharma' in the 19th century. However, it had many backward elements which the socio-religious reforms movements (SRRMs) sought to shed away.

Purging of the culture from its backward elements by SRRMs:-

① Women subjugation and exploitation:-

↳ unequal access to education
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar sought to correct it by opening 36 girls schools, contributing to Bethune school (1848) as well.

↳ Sati, widow exclusion:-
Rajaram Mohan Roy's efforts led to abolition of Sati (Regulation XVII, 1829)

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Karve's 'lead by example' by marrying a widow led to propogation of 'widow remarriage idea'.

↳ absence of property rights:
'Brahmo Samaj' actively fought to gain enheritance rights for women.

(2) Decadence in Hinduism & Islam:-

↳ movements like
- Prarthna Samaj
- Sathyashodak Samaj.

sought to eliminate evils like:
- polytheism
- idol worship
- caste inequalities

In Islam, this was sought through movements like Aligarh movement.

(3) Reform of Sikh Religion:
Akali movement sought to purge the religion of evil domination of corrupt Mahants.

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(3.) Dispelling the notion of false glorification of past:

Various movements like Brahmo Samaj stood for embracing modernity rather than false/uncritical praise of past.

(4) Establishing communal harmony:-

through propagation of ideas like 'essential oneness of religions' by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda's Ramkrishna Paramhans Mission

Albeit few revivalist tendencies like Wahabi movement and Arya Samaj, ~~the~~ were there, the 19th century reformist movements sought to purge backward elements of traditional culture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Bengal partition was announced by Lord Curzon in 1905 leading to widespread discontent among the Congress and masses in general as seen in the launch of anti partition movement.

Reasons can be studied from 2 perspectives :-

As understood by Congress and Indian historians	As stated by Lord Curzon
• To suppress the nationalist wave as Bengal was then the 'nerve centre of Indian nationalism'	• Administrative convenience • Size of Bengal had become unmanageable • Due representation to muslim masses and Islamic religion.

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- To divide Indian masses on :-

→ Linguistic lines (Urdu speaking people into East-Bengal and Hindi speaking into West-Bengal)

→ Communal lines division of masses into : Hindu-majority (West-Bengal {Bihar, Odisha})

Muslim majority (East Bengal)

- The demands of minorities ~~to~~ would be given due voice (especially in East Bengal).

Successes of Swadeshi movement :-

Launched to protest against Partition, its successes are as follows :-

(1) Annulment of Partition in 1911 (Hardinge)

(2) Promotion of national consciousness amongst the people especially students

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③ Inclusion of new sections like woman, peasants etc into movement.

④ 'Self-reliance' as seen in the establishment of :-
- Swadeshi steam navigation factory.
- Bengal chemical factory by P.C. Ray.

⑤ 'Voluntarism' was promoted
eg: Ashwani Dutt's Swadesh Bandhav Samiti led volunteers aided people in hardships-situation

Limitations:-

① Non-involvement of all sections: especially middle-class and upper class Muslims who ~~were~~ stood for partition.

② Communal symbols dissuaded Muslim participation :-
eg: 'Ganesha' festival celebration by Tilak, call for establishing 'Hindu nation' by Aurobindo Ghosh.

③ Absence of lower-class participation (lack of awareness prevented them from participating)

Thus, Swadeshi movement saw a mixture of responses, however it boosted national consciousness of Indians.

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14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

States reorganisation in India was looked into by many committees post independence such as :-

- Dhar commission -
- JVP committee - stood for administrative convenience
- Fazl Ali committee :
  recognised importance of linguistic reorganisation provided convenience in administration is maintained.

Thus, since independence the reorganisation process has been an ongoing endeavour.

Distinct contributing factors :-

(1) Linguism :
First manifested in Andhra Pradesh as seen in the death of Potti Sri Ramalu and the subsequent reorganisation

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and the birth of Andhra Pradesh - 1956 (Telegu majority).
Subsequently, States Reorganisation Act and 7th Constitutional Amendment Acts 1956 were passed providing for 14 states.

(2.) Ethnicity:
The persistant demand by Gorkhas for 'Gorkhaland' manifests the ethnic homogeneity and the demand for statehood

(3.) Developmental concerns:
The reorganisation of UP, MP and Bihar to give rise to states of:

- Jhorkhand
- Chhatisgarh

reflects the concerns for fast-tracking development by improving administrative feasibility.

(4.) Elevation to statehood as a recognition to time-based demands:-
Eg: Goa's elevation, Manipur's elevation reflects how autonomy can be the solution.

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(5) National security and developmental concerns :-

Recent reorganisation and bifurcation of J&K into union territories of
- J&K
- Ladakh

reflects the need to prioritise national security and channelisation of youth energies towards developmental regime.

Thus, there have been multi faceted reasons behind states' reorganisation. leading to use of more demands from other regions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The defeat of the central powers in the world war I led to the 'Treaty of Versailles' often termed as 'dictated peace'.

Features :-

(1) Germany's erstwhile colonial territories would be divided into allied powers :-
Eg: territories in China were given to Japan, those in Africa given to Britain and France.

(2) Germany's Navy and Airforce must be disbanded and strength of Army reduced to bare minimum.

(3) Rights of Poland and access to sea to it to be ensured through territory from west Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Occupation of Rhineland by allied powers' militaries.

The treaty has been termed dictated peace because:-

Treaty of Versailles as 'dictated peace'

- Germany's representation was not allowed while framing the treaty.
- It was asked to respond within stipulated time, without due consultation, failing which troops would be deployed.
- War indemnity imposed was enormous.
- German sovereignty was infringed and forces even for self defense weren't allowed.
- Territorial disintegration announced was unilateral and forced.

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Contribution to world war II

- Huge resentment in German population
- Economic hardships, aggravated by Great Depression, 1929
- These created fertile ground for emergence of Hitler who exploited these vulnerabilities to rise to power
- Forces of communism sprung up, leading to lax action against Hitler who was seen as fighting against communism.

Thus, Hitler's excesses were built on the foundation of Treaty of versailles whose ambitions to take control of entire europe along with Mazzini led to world war II.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The menace of domestic violence has been termed as a blot on the human-rights driven 21st century era.

Consequences of domestic violence:-

→ Violation of human rights of women (especially right to dignified life - A-21)

→ Alienation and resentment leading to spirit in divorces

→ Perpetuation of patriarchy in the society

To combat same, Indian government came up with Domestic violence Act 2005 that makes it a punishable

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offence and includes violence by husband as well as relatives

Despite the well-intentioned move, the legal measure hasn't been able to fully curb the menace.

Reasons :

(1) Legal measures presume 'agency' with women to come forward and report'

(2) They presume awareness of same and the legal competence of womenfolk to file complaints

(3) Limited Outreach of legal measures, such that they can't penetrate into the deep rooted patriarchy and norms.

Thus, it becomes imperative that the violation of women's dignity and basic rights is combatted from the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social angle :-

Social interventions to curb violence :-

- Sensitization of ~~women~~ husbands and his family regarding women and her agency
- Awareness w.r.t. 'Bell-Bajao Campaigns' etc to women.
- Empowering women to speak up against such instances.
- Strengthening societal morals so that 'societal sanctions' act as a disciplinary and deterrant measure

Thus, domestic violence can be eliminated only through a combination of efforts at institutional and societal level.

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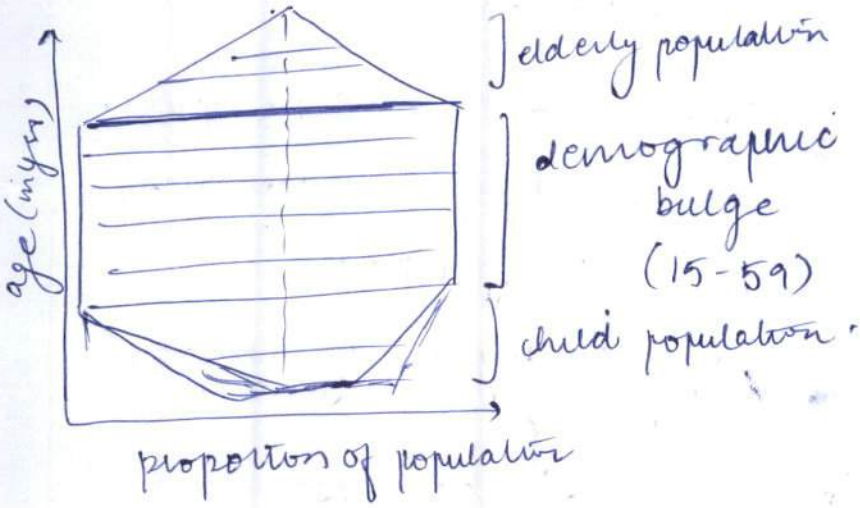
17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per world Population Prospects Report, 2019, India will be the most populous country by 2027. It will also be the youngest country by 2030.

This signifies a demographic transition of Indian population's age structure as depicted below:-



It has huge implications ranging from economic, social to political

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multi-pronged implications :

Economic Implications

- huge opportunity in terms of bulge in proportion of 'independent population' (15-59)
- Requisite employment opportunities must be created to channelise energies
- Present scenario of 45 year high unemployment risks 'demographic nightmare' situation.
- Consumption demand to spurt as needs of youth population are multi-faceted.

social implications

- If unemployed, may indulge in
  - crime
  - substance abuse
- Inclusivity in terms of tribal, women population must
- Channelising energy in productive activities is must.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Political implication

→ expectations from the political class to transform towards:-
- employment
- basic amenities

→ youth interest in politics may transform the mean political age in Parliament.

To capitalise on the window of opportunity, its essential that interventions are in place:-

- Job creation, improvement in quality of jobs
- Skilling, reskilling through initiatives like
  - → Apprenticeship scheme.
  - → PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- Improvement in learning outcomes (as proposed by draft National Education Policy)
- Improvement on health front

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

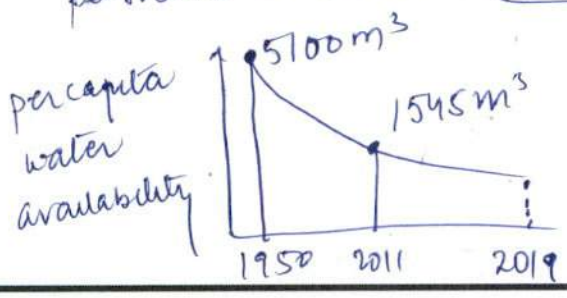
भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

In India's water governance, the focus has been shifting from creation of structural measures (dams, embankments) to holistic, integrated watershed management.

SIGNIFICANCE:

(i) Environmental conservation in sync with management of water: eg while measures like dam creation led to submergence of flora etc

(ii) Improving per-capita availability of water:
According to World Bank report, 2017: India is in the water stress zone.



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(8) Expanding irrigation access:

at Present, only 52% of India's agricultural net sown area (NSA) is irrigated.

Steps like:

- ~~Rooftop~~ water harvesting measures

Eg: Bamboo drip irrigation in Meghalaya can lead to

(9) Promoting water-harvesting (shown in figure)

(5) Promoting bottom-up planning in water management

macro watershed
↑
~~local~~ sub watershed
↑
mini-watershed
↑
small watershed
↑
micro watershed

Fig: bottom-up approach.

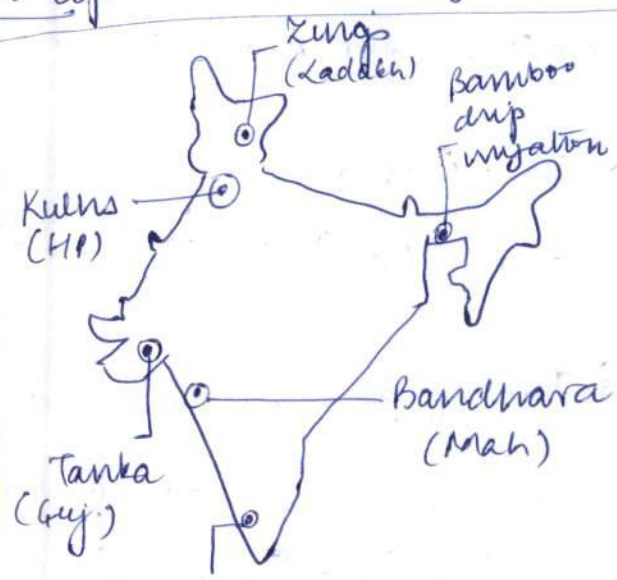

Fig: water harvesting techniques in India.

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measures to improve its design:-

① Including non-conventional techniques like:
- Trenching (can aid in groundwater recharge)
- Fertigation (as done in Zabo, Nagaland)

② Empowering local communities to take the lead through strengthening of Water User Associations (WUA)

③ Participatory irrigation techniques rather than centralised measures like canal

These measures can go a long way in making watershed management process inclusive and democratic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

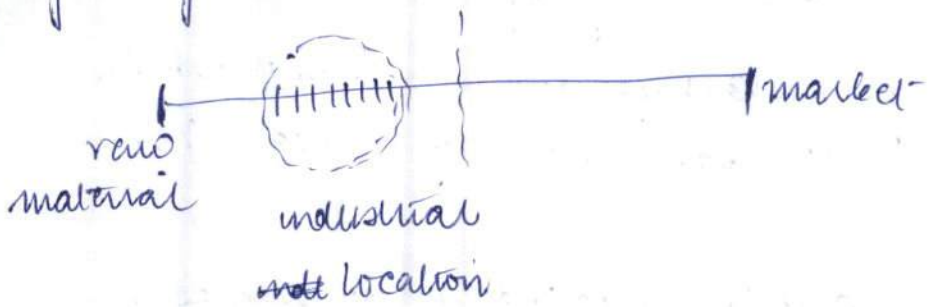
19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Industrial location in various sectors like iron & steel, sugarcane, cotton etc has been shifting owing to raw material concerns.

Relation between Raw Materials and Industrial location

I. Weight-losing industries :-
Proximity to raw material centre is the concern while locating industries.
Eg: sugarcane industries.



else sugarcane recovery rate drastically reduces owing to lapses in logistical support

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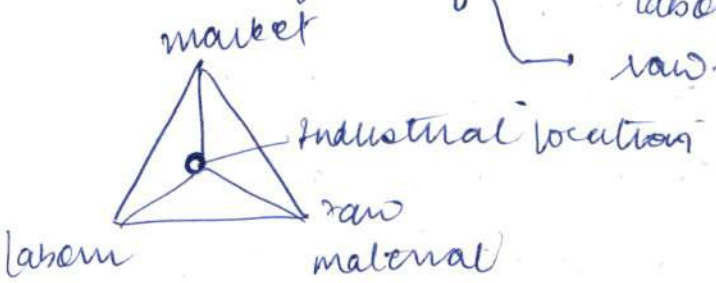
II Non Weight loosing industries -

Industries can be located considering combined factors of → market, → labour, → raw-material



Eg: cotton industry

Impact of Globalisation:

① Market access increased.

② The scope of raw material procurement increased.

⇓

port-based industries are coming up.

Eg: Vishakhapatnam as an industrial hub, port-based industries in Japan & Korea

③ Demand for imported goods increased leading to export-oriented industries as seen in Coastal Employment Zones (CEZs)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact of Technology :

① Advent of electric arc furnace

~~improved~~ transformed the iron-coal ratio in the steel industry in the favour of iron, leading to shift of industrial location towards Fe-procurement

② Advent of irrigation technique

→ Led to sugarcane cultivation in South India. As a result sugar mills got established in South India

Thus, both globalisation and technology have hugely impacted the location of industries

Fig : shift in sugarcane industries

◎ : conventional sugar mills

▲ : New sugar mills

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

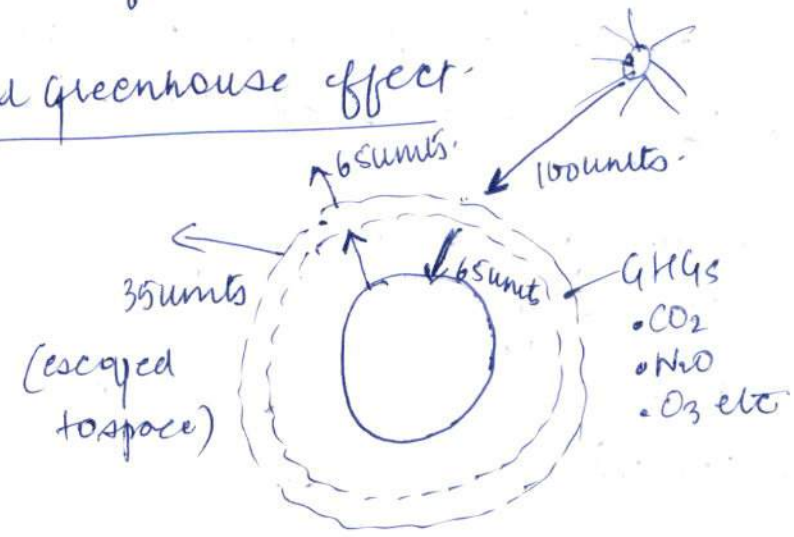
20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth's heat budget refers to the inflow and outflow of sun's heat in the form of solar radiation and terrestrial radiation causing the temperature of earth to remain stable.

Natural greenhouse effect.



Thus, by absorbing long-wave terrestrial radiations, the GHGs keep the temperature of earth stable at 15°C.

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However, in the past few decades, especially post the Industrial Revolution the concentration of GHGs has been increasing owing to:

- Coal based thermal plants
- Transport emissions
- Agricultural emissions.

Implications on heat budget:-

(1.) Greater absorption because of higher concentration.

Eg: CO_2

Time →	1750s.	2016	2018
concentration →	250ppm	400pm	410 ppm

(2) Rise in temperature of earth's atmosphere:

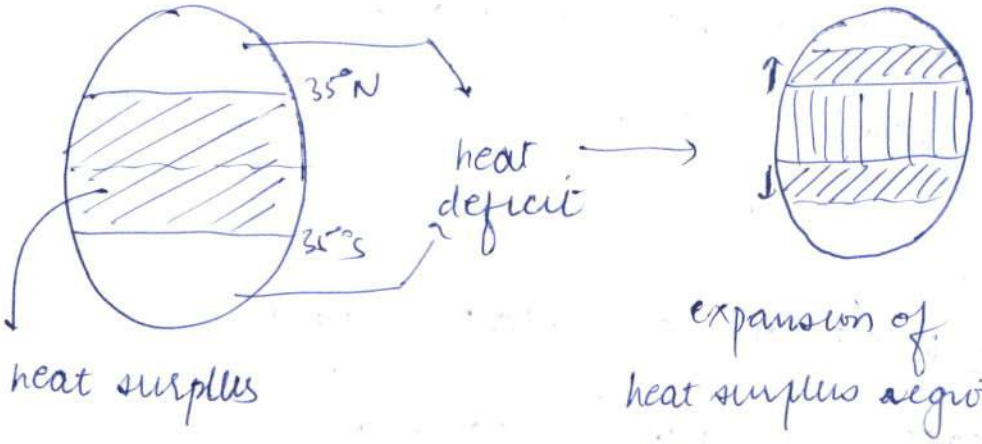
- It has multi-faceted implications:

(a) Biodiversity loss due to habitat loss (esp in polar areas)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b.) Drastic changes in cropping pattern.

(3.) The distribution of heat-surplus and heat-deficit regions may be adversely impacted.



Thus, the increased GHG emissions threaten to potentially impact heat budget of earth which has numerous implications on humanity, nature and development.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Anupriya Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	491283
Center	ORN	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI-Aayog was established on 1 January, 2015 as a non-statutory extra-constitutional body to replace the erstwhile Planning commission.

Structure:

① Governing council:
consists of PM as chairperson, states' CM and LG of union territories as members

② Ex-officio members (6 cabinet ranked members)

③ Regional council

④ Part-time members

Functions:

① Premier thinktank: advises centre and states on various policy issues.

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(2.) Repository of Good-Governance practices:

It houses various best practices and disseminates same for the interests of centre and states

(3.) Integrating plans from villages at centre level:

Thus, a bottom up approach is envisioned to ensure flexibility and local solutions

(4.) Engaging with international think tanks

Contemporary Relevance:-

→ In the era of developmental imbalances, encourages states ~~on~~ through indices like • SDG index • Health index - etc (competitive + cooperative federalism)

→ Organises Programmes for targetted inclusion:-

Eg: Aspirational Districts Program (includes all 35-LWE affected districts)

However, to accelerate growth in disadvantaged states, it must be allocated 1-2% GDP for formulaic allocation to states as recommended by Vijay Kelkar (NITI 2.0)

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast-track courts are judicial solutions to address the pendency of cases.

The subordinate courts (trial courts) account for highest share in pendency of cases- (77%)

Significance:

- Time-bound resolution of cases.
- clears historical backlog
- Fast-tracks cases of critical importance

eg:
- Fast track courts in POCSO cases.
- in corruption cases involving MPs, MLAs (12 FTCs have directed to be set up)
- sexual harassment of women cases (under Nirbhaya Fund)

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Lacunaes:-

- In many cases, establishment itself has been delayed.
  Eg: 12 FTCs for MP-cases.
- Absence of requisite judges' strength needed to hear a case.
- Repeated adjournments leading to pile up of cases.
- Politico-judicial nexus, causing interference in the pace of court-led investigation

As a result, the average time taken to resolve a case in India remains 15 yrs.

WAY FORWARD

- Depoliticising the proceedings
- Technology deployment eg: live recording of court proceedings, as SC is slated to proceed with.
- Ensuring requisite composition

Thus, reforming FTCs is the need of the hour to reduce pendency rate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recent study revealed that subordinate courts have over 5000 vacancies.

As a result, lower judiciary has been struggling with many issues.

Challenges faced.

- huge pendency of cases (>75% share accrues to lower courts in total All-Ind pendency)
- huge no. of vacancies (>5000)
- Repeated adjournments of cases.
- Motivated pace of investigations

Thus, a reforg of lower courts functioning is the need of the hour in order to enhance their productivity.

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Measures for enhancing productivity

- Technology as a solution
  - tracking of investigation
  - live recording of proceedings.
- Improving courts management
  eg: solutions as proposed by Peter Drucker can be deployed.
- Ensuring 100% case clearance rate.
- Reducing government litigations, as its the major litigant (through Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms)

- Thus, as Economic Survey 2019-20 recommended clearing 'legal logjams' and enhancing courts' productivity is must for Enhancing Easeof Doing Business and lower courts must take the lead.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

A law's effectiveness is judged not just by its flawless formulation but by its effective on ground implementation

Need for Post legislative scrutiny:-

- To improve outcome of the legislative measures.

Eg: poor post legislative scrutiny in SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989 has kept the conviction rate pegged at 15-20%.

- To meet the purpose of laws:

Present Post legislative scrutiny is marred by:-

→ Ineffective impact evaluation

→ Politicised review of law's implementation (hostile politics causes derailment from objective evaluation)

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Thus, the process needs to be formalised in order to improve effectiveness of laws.

WAY FORWARD

- Policy and legislative impact assessment framework (PLIA)
  → to formalise impact evaluation
  Eg: Sweden, Norway have institutionalised post-legislative scrutiny of laws.
- Establishment of independent-apolitical body eg: Conveal in mexico
  leads to objective and thorough scrutiny of legislations

Thus, the precursor to 'New India 2022' is analysing impact of present laws through a formal post-legislative scrutiny

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5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), e-governance is the use of ICT to improve citizen-government interface, interaction with businesses and readiness of government.

Importance of e-gov:

~~Role of~~

e-gov

- grievance redressal
- improving 2-way interactions
- 'serving the unserved' (through tech. solutions in remote areas)
- service delivery (quality improvement)
- reducing corruption through transparency & accountability. Eg: e-procurement

Potential of AI:

↳ can leverage data-harvesting to predict and update time calculations for missing-moded service delivery.

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↳ can rectify mid course corrections to prevent escalation of damage.

↳ Through facial Recognition systems (FRS), it can help in
- detection of criminals.
- identification of missing persons

Eg: Government is thinking deploying FRS in CCTNS.

Thus, artificial intelligence system can revolutionise e-governance through better targeting, mid-course rectification etc leading to good governance

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6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

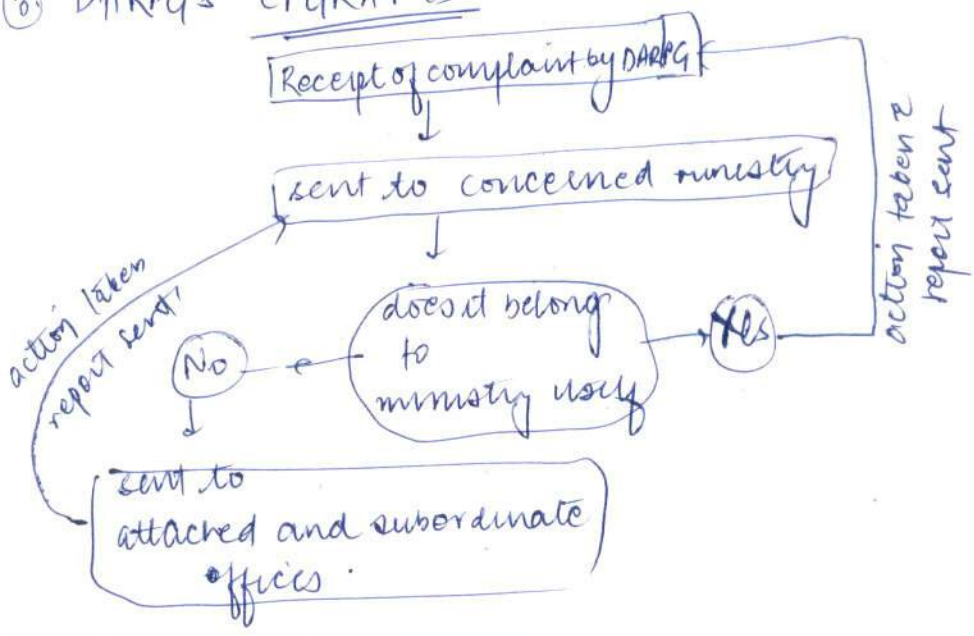
Robust Public grievance redressal mechanisms form the backbone of the good-governance paradigm.

Reforms introduced:

(1) Website dedicated for grievance redressal:
my gov.in - citizens can register their grievances

(2) Social media handles:
Eg: twitter handle of railway ministry
Eg: Delhi Police's Facebook page

(3) DARPG's CPGRAMS:-



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(9) PRAGATI : PM-led monitoring, review and grievance redressal mechanism.

LIMITATIONS:

(1) Pile up of complaints in concerned ministries.

(2) Lackadaisical approach of concerned Public Grievance Redressal officer (GRO)

(3) Lack of 'stakeholdership mentality' resulting in cosmetic solutions

(4) under-reporting of grievances by field units to ministries

WAY FORWARD:

(1) Time bound report submission must be mandated

(2) On the lines of Lokpal, grievance redressal ombudsman, ~~as in~~ must be established as in Sweden ('friendly citizen helper')

Through schemes like CPGRAMS (> 20% grievance redressal rate), the effectiveness of mechanism is bound to improve.

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7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Article 23 of Indian constitution abolishes human trafficking and makes it a punishable office. as prescribed in the law. However, the menace still persists disproportionately in case of women and children.

FACTORS:

Economic factors

- Rampant poverty (~27%) pushing women and children into trafficking. (SUPPLY SIDE)
- Fragile border situation such that cross-border trafficking prevails Eg: along Bangladesh-west Bengal border.
- Lackadaisal implementation of factory Act leading to industries employing children (DEMAND SIDE)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social factors
- → Subjugation and heightened vulnerability of women, owing to lack of awareness of legal provisions.
- → Low levels of education among lower strata

Steps taken ~~to~~ in Recent times :-

① Trafficking (Prevention and Prohibition) Bill, 2018:
→ an all-encompassing legislation that includes all forms of trafficking.

② Task force to combat trafficking -

Other steps:-

① Human trafficking Act.

② Comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBM) - laser sensors etc to prevent illegal traffic

WAY FORWARD:

① Broadening scope of legislations to include 'modern slavery'

② Strengthening inter state coordination to holistically tackle the menace.

These will go a long way in empowering women and children by preventing trafficking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector-Borne diseases are a product of unhygienic surroundings, stagnant water, widely prevalent in tropical countries.

In India, VBDs have reached epidemic proportions creating threat of public health emergencies.

FACTORS

(1) Inadequate emphasis on WASH regulations (water sanitation and hygiene)

(2) Slum proliferation with inadequate basic civic infrastructure like drainage system creating problems :-
- stagnant waste water
- fertile ground for mosquito breeding

(3) Climate change : with temperature increase and humidity, VBD threat is increasing.

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Measures :-

(1) Regularly sanitising surroundings to keep them vector-borne diseases free. (VBD-free)

(2) Regular fogging as curative measure

(3) Robust waste management :-

- Adhering to solid waste mgt rules, 2016
- Integrating waste management with energy production.

eg: Gasification, waste-2-energy technologies.

(4) Proactively contributing to success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan.
(Eg: Campaigns like Satyagraha se Swachhagraha)

Combating the menace of VBDs is a must for achieving SDG-3 (Good health for All), especially at a time when the nation strives to be a $5 trillion economy by 2024

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9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Indonesia have had historical close relations ever since the beginning of the Non-Alignment movement (NAM-cooperation: Sukarno-Nehru).

However, neglect prevailed in the relations for some years owing to:

- India's focus on Neighbourhood.
- Re-occupation of nations with developmental needs, Indonesia's focus on ASEAN geopolitics

However, with PM visiting the nation on the eve of 2018 G-20 summit, the closeness in relations is on a revival.

Role of Regional Strategic Realities:-

(N)

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Role of Regional strategic Realities

- Economic cooperation (as manifest in India's Act-East Policy
- Emergence of 'INDO-PACIFIC' as thrust region.
- Expanding market base, natural resource extraction (India's ASEAN outreach
- Increasing importance of Blue Economy.

Thus, cooperation is increasing as seen below:-

1. Memorandum on Blue Economy Cooperation.
2. Synergising India's SAGAR vision (Security and Growth for All in the region) with the Indonesian vision.

With the Shangri La dialogue reflecting the importance of 'ASEAN centrality', Indonesia holds an important place in India's regional cooperation.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India-Nepal have been historically and culturally close allies as reflected through open borders and people-2-people ties of kinship and culture

However, in recent years the relations have been strained owing to:

→ India's reservations over Nepal's constitution.

→ Nepal's growing proximity to China (role of CHINA-PAKD) as seen in plans for establishment of Trans-Himalayan Connectivity Network to give Nepal access to south china's ports.

Thus, there have been barriers in the way of establishment of close cooperation.

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BARRIERS:

① Cultural Barriers:

Indian population's ethnic ties with madhesis perceived as aiding them in resenting cooperation with Nepal government

② Economic Barriers:

Nepal is trying to reduce dependence on India by imposing barriers on cross-border flow of goods.

③ Strategic Barriers:

- Resentment of Nepal to present form of India-Nepal Friendship Treaty, 1949.
- China - Card to diversify economic relations.

However, recent efforts like:

- Raxaul-Kathmandu Rail link
- hydel cooperation
  Eg: water sharing memorandum have worked in restoring healthy cooperation
- cultural proximities.

In resetting the ties, India can give a thought to China's 2+1 proposal in cooperating wrt Nepal.

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11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and interest groups aim to further their interests by following multiple strategies.

Differences.

Pressure Groups	Interest Groups
→ Focus on political means to further means.	→ Can adopt any means to bring to fore their specific interests'
→ More emphasis on policy measures. such that force to align policy steps in their interests.	→ Have wider emphasis that goes beyond rallying for specific policy.
→ Eg: RSS in the present government is a ~~policy~~ pressure groups.	→ Eg: 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' is an interest group.

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Ways deployed by Pressure Groups:-

(1) Active courting for inclusion of their interests.

(2) Rallying specifically before a major policy announcement
Eg: Budget formulation

(3) may hold broad-based consultations with government with their policy suggestions.
Eg: Pre-budget Discussions of government and finance minister with FICCI and ASSOCHAM.

Pressure Groups thus seek to influence government decisions in multiple ways as seen below-

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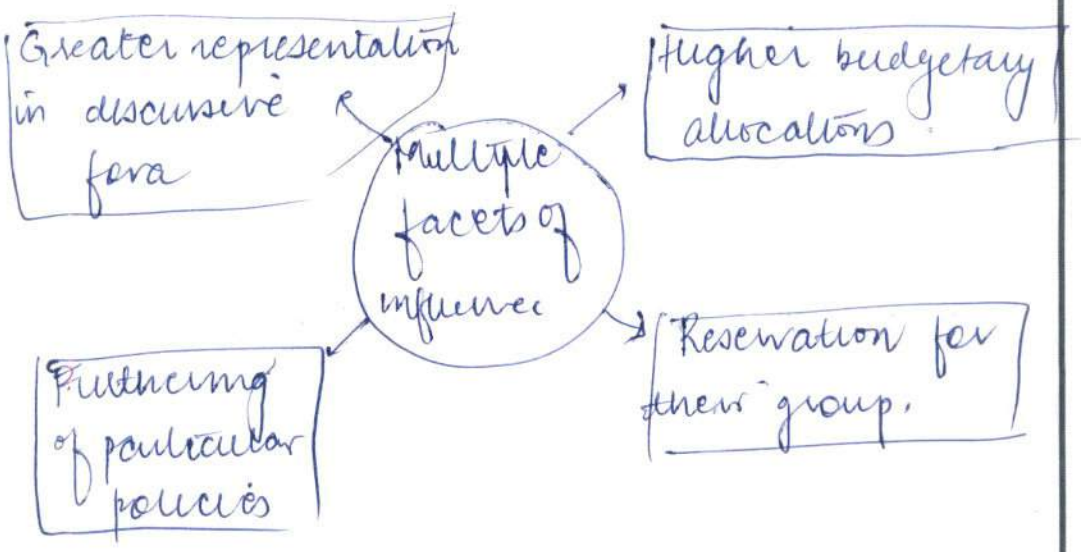
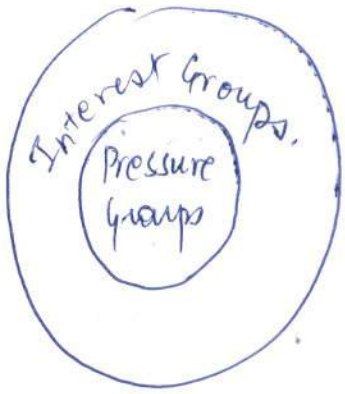


Thus, pressure groups though a subset of interest groups have specific political pressure tactics to sway policy decisions in their favour..



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12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The 73rd, 74th Amendment Acts of the Constitution have transformed Indian democracy from a representative to a participative one.

However, the local self governance suffers from multiple issues that stand in the way of their substantial contribution to provision of goods and services.

Issues Faced

(1) States' Resistance:-

LSGs are seen as encroachment in their traditional domain, as a result, there is reluctance in transfer of powers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Bureaucratic Resistance:

- The District level Bureaucracy seems to resist:
  - Micro/social accountability through LSGs
  - Reporting to LSG officials.

→ Even the states' empower Bureaucracy at the cost of LSGs

(In some states, LSG resolutions need DC's certification/approval).

(3) Problem of F^3 (funds, functions, functionaries)

FUND CRUNCH

- minuscule devolution from state
- low self financing capabilities

(Economic survey 2018-19 pegs it at 5-10%)

FUNCTIONS:

- under 11th schedule, states were to devolve from the 29 subjects, however reluctance seems to be there.

FUNCTIONARIES:

- Lack of capacity ~~tot~~ auditing, accounting
- Lack of support in terms of technical staff for formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP)

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To empower LSGs, some measures are needed :-

measures

- Empowering wrt implementation of GPDPs on time
- Establishment of Panchayat Development officer (PDO) in all states.
- Adhering to State Finance Commission's (SFC)s recommendations (Present adherance varies from 11% – 50%). (Economic Survey 2018-19)
- Devolution of functions to improve elastic sources of income

Thus, public service delivery is contingent on requisite powers along with responsibilities to enhance quality and timeliness of service provision

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The RTI Act, 2005 is hailed as a sunshine legislation, often referred to as rewriting of Indian Constitution

The RTI activists have actively counted to prevent amendment / dilution of the Act provisions.

Recent Amendments vis-a-vis original Act

RTI (Amendment) Act 2019	RTI Act 2005
I. Tenure of service • Government to determine tenure of Chief Information Commissioners (CIC) and Information Commissioners (ICs) through executive guidelines	• was equivalent to CEC for CIC (security of tenure as SC judge like impeachment procedure was required) • equivalent to ECs for ICs (upon recommendation of CIC)

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II. Conditions of service

→ Government to determine salaries etc for CIC, ICs.

→ was equivalent to that of CECs, ECs (ie couldn't be changed to their detriment post fixation)

III. Federal provisions:

→ Government to determine:

- Tenure
- Conditions of service

for State CIC, ICs too.

→ was equivalent to ~~the~~ Election Commissioners (ECs) for State CIC equivalent to chief Secretary for State ICs.

The provisions are seen as a threat to the robust RTI Act 2005 provisions ~~as~~ they are seen as weakening the authority and independence of Information Commissioners as seen below:

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Concerns wrt the Amendment

- undermines independence of commissioners by subjecting them to government's pressures.
- Anti federal allegations :-
  - states perceive the act as undermining their authority as state ICs are now under union control.
- May weaken corruption crusade :-
- Against Transparency, Accountability and the idea of OPEN GOVERNMENT
- Increases vulnerability and departmentalises IC's office.

If the above concerns are addressed by bringing a renewed amendment, the era of sunshine as a disinfectant can be restored and concerns allayed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The delimitation exercise is carried out by the Election Commission under the constitutional mandation and Parliamentary supervision.

With the bifurcation of J&K into 2 union territories, EC has been tasked with the act.

Purpose of delimitation

↳ Making constituency sizes uniform to ensure political equality

↳ Refixing seat share (intra state and among states in Parliament) in order to ensure proportional representation.

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The Delimitation Act, 2002 authorised EC to carry out delimitation of states' and union territories' delimitation without changing the seat share (ie representation in Parliament or state Legislative Assemblies).

↳ Supreme Court is prohibited from interfering into the exercise of delimitation.

As a result, the present delimitation is done based on Censes 2011 while the seat share is based on Census 2001.

Debates wrt Delimitation Exercise

① 'Limited Delimitation': such that only constituency size is reshuffled without taking into account substantive political equality

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(2) Southern states' resentment:
citing usage of 2011 Census risks penalising their efficiency at limiting growth of population.

[Recent use of Terms of Reference of 15th finance Commission jilted the southern states as 2011 Census data's use is proposed]

(3) Politicisation of delimitation exercise:
coupled with prohibition of SCs involvement risks flawed delimitation

Thus, the concerns need to be addressed by:-

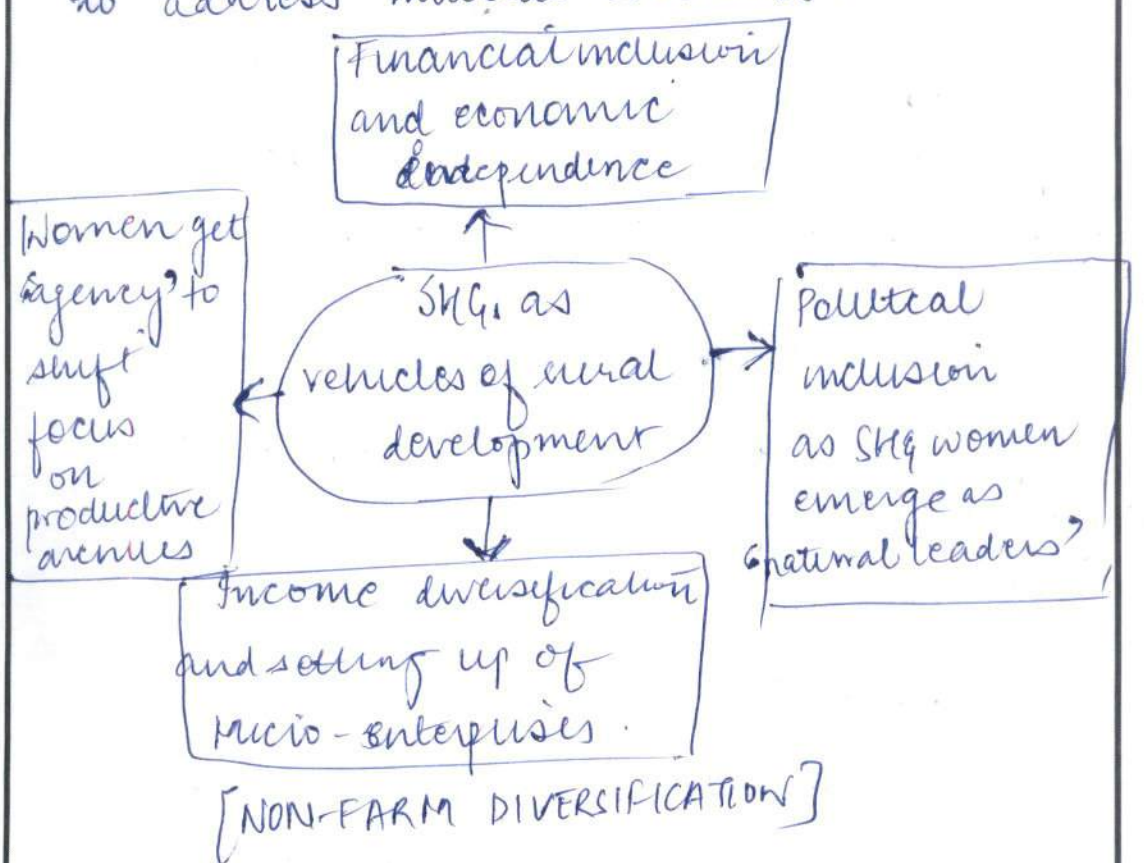
- Balancing Preamble's notion of 'political equality' with 'performance incentivisation'
- ~~Ensuring~~ Empowering EC with more powers to autonomously carry out exercise
  eg: EC's recommendation – to supply a distinct cadre of officers (own staff)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are voluntary groupings of like minded people who work on the basis of 'mutual help' to address mutual concerns.



[NON-FARM DIVERSIFICATION]

Thus SHGs are ideal tools to bring about rural development

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SHGs as tools for upliftment of marginalised

Economic upliftment of those at intersection of discriminatory forces through 'mutual help'

Social inclusion of marginalised into 'community activities' diluting CASTE BARRIERS

cheap, collateral free and non-exploitative credit to start handicraft enterprise etc eg: Kudumbshree a group of lower caste women in Kerala is leading the way for 'Inclusive growth'

provision of 'fair remuneration' to labourers through 'social disciplining'

CONSTRAINTS FACED:

(1) Heterogenous group formations:- as a result 'commonality' can't emerge

(2) Forced Bureaucratic groups:- even ghost beneficiaries' issue is there that acts as a hurdle

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in any substantive transformation

(3) Lack of awareness about schemes like:

- SHG Bank Linkage Program (SBL)
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

as a result, end up getting exploitative credit from moneylenders.

(4) Exploitation by MFIs

Micro-finance institutions (MFIs) tend to charge high rate of interest (as high as 24% /annum)

MEASURES:-

(1) Following Malegam Committee's recommendations wrt MFI reforms

(2) Capacity building of SHGs to help set up macro enterprises too.

(3) Diversifying operation of SHGs into new sectors like:
- value processing
- eco-tourism
- hospitality

These steps can ensure SHG movement progresses to empower women & the village as a whole.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is a mission moded program that aims to make India ODF free by 2019.

~~World Bank report 2018 says ~93% of~~

mission achievements

① Improvement in toilet coverage
(from 39% (2014) → 95% (2018-end))

② Increase in ODF-free villages and districts
World Bank report says ~93% of toilets constructed are under continued usage.

Positive spin offs

Impact on Women
- 10% less time spent on household and cleaning chores

Health impact
diarrhoea instances dropped by 57% (2014 → 2018)

Inclusion in workforce
1.5% increase in women workforce post ODF-free status

Economic impact
UNICEF study says an ODF-free village saves ₹50,000/yr.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, SBM's other aspects must also be emphasised:-

(1) Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

→ Women's menstrual hygiene goes beyond toilet provision, including:

- Provision of affordable sanitary napkins
- Educating on menstrual hygiene importance.

(2) ODF- sustainability :- (ODF-S)

Sustaining the progress a crucial dimension

Murshidabad district's studies can be a lesson here:-

- Kaccha Toilet Todo Abhiyaan
- Nazardaari Campaign etc

(3) Solid and Liquid waste Management:

With ODF, now districts must shift focus to managing menace of solid waste. Thus, waste-2-energy technologies must be emphasised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, the Swachh Bharat Mission, ~~as~~ a reflection of Gandhi's emphasis that 'Sanitation is more important than independence' must move beyond toilet construction to holistic emphasis on WASH to achieve UN-SDG 3 (health for all) as well as UN-SDG-6 (sanitation for all)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush is a vaccination programme, now in its second phase of Intensified Mission Indradhanush covering 12 vaccines within its ambit

Features of Programme
- immunization coverage to
  - children (0-5 yrs)
  - pregnant women
  - lactating women
- philosophy of 'universal immunization coverage' by 2020.
- inclusion of ANM and ASHA workers to ensure active monitoring of vaccination routine.
  Eg: ANM-OL (ANM-online) app to track health

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Challenges in implementation

(1) "Vaccine Hesitancy" –
especially in rural areas where vaccinations are being perceived as sterilization campaigns.

(2) Discontinuing dosage:
Lack of awareness in women leads to discontinuation mid-way, as a result impact isn't desired.
India's MMR is at 130/1lakh live births.

(3) Resistance to injections –
especially among children, who end up skipping the campaign.

(4) Lackadaisical approach of health mid level functionaries:
absence of:-
- active door-to-door campaigns

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Measures:

(1) Spreading awareness of ill-effects of diseases among rural population,
allaying ~~notions~~ false notions

(2) Capacity building of ASHA, etc functionaries.
Eg: m-Sakhi app - for their training and re-skilling.

(3) Demonstration of success of Polio vaccination programme to mothers rural population

Thus, in order to achieve the target of 100 - MMR per lakh live births and ensure child health, India needs to ensure effective implementation

Praise by British Medical Journal [Mission Indradhanush as a global best practice] is a motivating factor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

Skill development is a pre-requisite for India to capitalise on the demographic bulge that's forthcoming

Need for Skilling

① To stay in tune with industry requirements

② Globalised era needs skill-alignment with global skills

③ Advent of new technologies needs new skill set eg: AI, IoT, blockchain etc

④ Industrial Revolution 4.0 requires greater emphasis on 'digital skillset'

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Success of Skill India mission

- National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) through sector skill councils has trained youth in diversified sectors
- National Apprenticeship Scheme: has roped in industry so as to improve youth employability.
- Reskilling of youth as per global industry standards.

Failures of mission

- Misalignment wrt developed country's skill requirements
  eg: Japan needs skilled youth, to fill gap India's youth must match standard skillset
- Lack of outreach to disturbed, remote areas where employability still remains low.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

WAY FORWARD :-

↳ Improving industry - academia collaborations.

↳ Engaging global skill-training institutes to skill Indian youth.

↳ Having standard skill-sets as certification to ensure alignment

Thus, the skill India mission needs to expand its mandate in order to improve Indian youth's employability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Indo-Pacific region is gathering central attraction, as highlighted by PM in the Shangri La dialogue.

~~Reasons~~ Recently, India MEA also created Indo-Pacific division to better attend to specific concerns w.r.t the region.

REASONS

- Focussed attention to the new paradigm of INDO-PACIFIC as a geo-strategic construct
- Better engagement with East Asia and Pacific island countries
- Being adept at containing China from unilaterally establishing economic domination.

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India's vision of Indo pacific aims at establishing

open, cooperative, inclusive, prosperous

Indo-Pacific region.

Challenges in achieving the vision :-

(1) ~~Iran~~ US-China hostility:

high stakes of US in Indo-Pacific region as reflected in renaming of US-Pacific Command (PACOM) as Indo-PACOM, coupled with trade wars with China threaten to make the region ~~'threat~~ 'theatre of conflicts'

(2) Low Economic Cooperation

Present cooperation between nations is very low as compared to Trans-Atlantic cooperation

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(3) Strategic concerns:
China's militarisation attempts (military base at Djibouti) raise concerns

However, with the alignment of India's Act East Policy with:
- South Korea's New South Bound Policy
- Japan's Indo-Pacific Policy

there are hopes of ~~alignm~~ engagement and cooperation for a prosperous Indo-Pacific

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

India was admitted to the Shangai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) in its 2017 Ashgabat summit.

Recent issues in SCO :-

Bilateral differences between members

→ India - Pakistan feuds over :-
- Pulwama attack
- India changing status of J&K
- MFN status revocation by India etc

→ India - China divergences wrt :-
- Border disputes (Doklam standoff)
- Sharing of hydrological data of Brahmaputra river

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Geopolitical implications
- ~~diverse~~ economic interests often in competition
  Eg: quest for investment by India, China in Africa.
- divergence over India's bid at NSG, UNSC-permanent seat (opposed by China)
- divergence over terror-sanctions (Pakistan opposing India's allegation of it sponsoring terrorism)

SCO's role in furthering India's interests in Eurasian region:-

① Economic Interests:

→ Greater cooperation with Eurasian economies will further India's interests in the resource-rich region
eg: Uranium reserves of Kazakhstan

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→ Eurasia as source of oil (aligns with India's quest for energy diversification, especially post US sanctions over Iran).

(2). Political Interests:
Eurasian economies can further India's UNSC-permanent seat bid

(1) Connectivity Prospects:
→ INSTC's success hinges on India-Russian cooperation with Eurasian economies.

If the above concerns are addressed, SCO can not only become platform for furthering India's interests in Eurasian region but also for restoring peaceful dialogue and cooperation between India and Pakistan.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) are domestic/international agencies tasked with determining creditworthiness of companies, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) etc.

SIGNIFICANCE

(1) Inform the investors of the health of the company

(2) Help in retaining faith of retail investors, lenders etc in company's financial credence

(3) Help the concerned company take timely corrective measures to ~~requ~~ prevent insolvency situation

(4) Assist investors in taking informed decisions, thereby protecting finance's

Recently, post the IL&FS crisis, the CRAs' functioning came under scanner

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and following issues were highlighted :-

Issues :

(1.) Suspect objectivity :
often credit rating agencies ~~to~~ form a nexus with corporate counterparts to secure future contracts.

(2.) ~~to~~ Inadequate assessment standards :
such that favoured 3rd party CRA continued to assess financial health.

(3.) Lack of robust corporate governance.

(4.) Flawed model of credit rating
such that company itself hires CRA to rate it.

WAY FORWARD :

(1) Shifting to independent assessment model (such that regulator decides CRA)

(2.) Adherance to recent SEBI guidelines on CRAs.

(3) Periodic Revision of credit rating standards.

(4) Alignment with international standards

These steps can ensure objectivity and fair functioning of CRAs to prevent IL&FS like crisis in future

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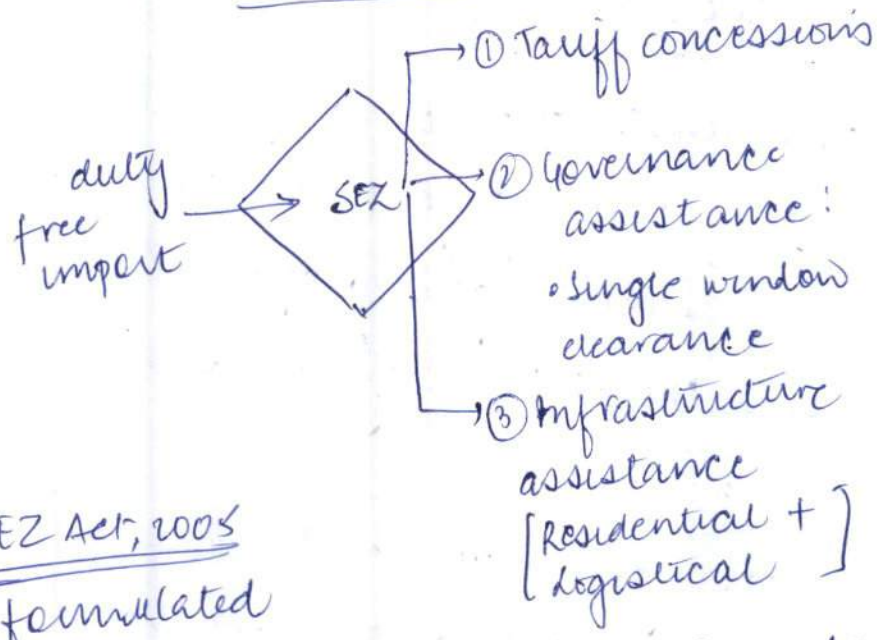
2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दें क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Special Economic zones (SEZs) were established in 2000 post the revelation of limitation of Export Promotion zones (EPZs).

SEZ Architecture



- The SEZ Act, 2005 was formulated to ensure hindrance free export promotion. However, the SEZ policy got crippled with certain issues:

① Domestic sell-out is prohibited (this limits avenues for sale).

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(2) Delays in approval from SEZ approval committee

(3) Skewed interest from private sectors especially in sectors like electronics, Hardware etc

(4) Governance hurdles such as delays in getting land clearances, multiple labour legislations.

This limits the SEZs' capabilities in terms of
- earning foreign exchange
- boosting employment

Thus, the SEZ policy needs a revamp wrt :-

(1) Decreasing compliance barriers.

(2) Adhering to the recommendations of recently established committee on:
- renaming SEZs as E^3 (export, employment, economic) Zones
- Allowing domestic sale etc.

These will assist in boosting exports & employment at a time when unemployment are at 45 year high.

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3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Startups culture in India received immense boost post the reform era. They have a multi faceted presence in various sectors ranging from food processing, manufacturing, agriculture to innovation.

Opportunities for Start ups:

1. Policy incentivisation through
   - START UP India scheme
   - tax concessions during initial years.
2. Innovation ecosystem as demonstrated by spike in India's rank in World Competitiveness index
3. Boost in Industry-Academia collaborations, actively assisting startups

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Challenges faced by start-ups

- Multiple compliances w.r.t establishment
- Angel Tax concerns (Recently mandatory registering provision was done away with)
- Bureaucratic hurdles in expansion and venturing into new sectors
- Lack of global linkages to stay attuned with innovation demand

However, government has introduced a series of measures to boost start up culture

(1) Revamp of start up defination to include companies established (upto 10 yrs)

(2) MUDRA loan provisioning.

These measures along with enabling environment can allay concerns of startups

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4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

With waste management issue attaining epidemic proportions and threat of climate change looming over India's development strides, experts have recommended a shift from linear economy to circular economy.

Linear Economy → Circular Economy

- 'Use and throw' culture
- Generates enormous quantities of waste
- Aggravates climate change concerns.

- Based on principles of R^5: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refurbish, Restore
- Sound waste treatment and management
- Aligned with Sustainable Development

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Principles of circular economy (5R)

- REDUCE: Optimising consumption, decreasing wastage of food etc
- REUSE: Shifting to reusable plastic etc from single-use plastic
- RECYCLE: by ensuring optimum waste treatment (industrial water etc)
- REFURBISH: To enable usage of transformed product
- RESTORE: Damaged ecosystems must be revived.

Relevance for India:

I. Economic compulsions:
- Limited resources (4% freshwater for 18% population)
- Developmental needs increasing with population upscale (UN World Population Prospects: India to become most populous by 2027)

II. Sustainable development:

III. Mitigation of climate change

The recent ~~[illegible]~~ Resource use policy, 2019 of MoEFCC is a step in the right direction

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

Financial inclusion, encompassing from credit inclusion, to insurance inclusion to banking services' access is a pre-cursor for financial empowerment and independence.

~~Fa~~ PM-Jan Dhan Yojana was launched in 2015 with the aim of universal financial inclusion and getting unbanked population in the folds of financial access:-

~~Features~~:

Features
- overdraft facility
- Accidental and life insurance cover
- Zero balance accounts
- Limited KYC requirements

Assessment of ~~success~~ performance

SUCCESS

(1) Between 2014-2017, 55% of new bank accounts opened worldwide belonged to Indians (World Bank study)

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(2) Decrease in no. of dormant accounts (post integration with DBT (Direct Bank Transfer) of subsidies)).

(3) Progressive resolution of issue of DUPLICATE ACCOUNTS :-
(that limited financial access).

Failures
- Lack of credit provision facilities
- Low capacity of Banking Correspondents (BCs).
- limited financial literacy in rural areas to ensure sustained usage
- Lack of Adequate Infrastructure eg: Electricity, internet connectivity

However, with integration of Payment Banks etc, the scheme's success in bringing about a JAM revolution will be sustained.

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6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

Recent CPCB study revealed presence of heavy metal contamination of Lead, Nickel in Ganga and its tributaries.

Impact on surrounding ecosystem

- Harm to sensitive marine ecology
- Damage to inhabiting flora and fauna eg: Susu dolphin's status has turned to endangered.
- Impact soil health for nearby agricultural fields
- irreversible damage to sand-barthuring species eg: Ghanial.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:-

1. Ganga Action Plan: in order to ensure 'Nirmalta' and 'Aviralta' of Ganga river and its tributaries
2. Maintaining e-flow guidelines

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have been stipulated to ensure environmental flow in various seasons

(3) National River Conservation Plan
- for other pollution prone rivers.

eg: Recent CPCB report: no. of critically polluted stretches has increased from 300 to ~350.

Mithi is the most polluted river

Limitations of initiatives.

(1) Enforcement of initiatives remains poor:
such that CPCB reported blatant non-compliance in stretches near Kanpur.

(2) Ritual bathing, agricultural run-off continuing unabated

(3) Proliferation of leather industries in vicinity of Ganga

Thus, holistic water conservation and pollution prevention plan is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Project MANAV, a human genome sequencing project has been launched by Department of Biotechnology in 2018.

Features of Project MANAV:

- Sequencing of genomes of all Indians
- Preparing an accessible database
- Assisting pharma-companies in customised medicines preparation
- Upscaling research in 'pharmacogenomics'

The project has been launched along the lines of the Human Genome Project by Celera Genomics.

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SIGNIFICANCE:

(1) will help establish a genome database of Indian citizens

(2) After establishment of proper protocols, can assist in customised diagnosis

(3) can inspire similar genomes sequencing of livestock etc

(Amount of junk DNAs in livestock is less than in humans (97%))

Thus, Project Manav is a step towards genomic revolution to aid in precise and timely diagnosis.

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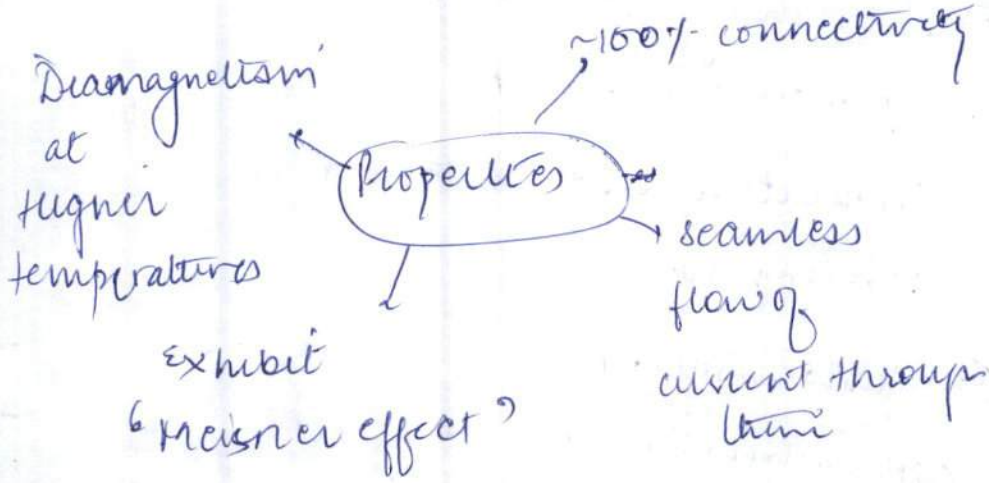
8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Superconductors are conducting devices, generally made of silicon and Germanium that show ~~100~~ 0% resistivity at high temperatures by allowing seamless flow of current through them



Applications:

① In thermo-electric devices

② In electronic appliances where high-temperature

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application is leveraged.

Recently, IISc Bengaluru successively created Au-based superconductors that exhibit conductivity at ambient temperatures.

However there are certain constraints in their practical use:-

(1) Extremely high ~~temp~~ service temperatures required

(2) Prohibitive costs involved in development

(3) Customisation for use in diverse applications is ~~for~~ difficult

Thus super-conductors' field holds promise in accelerating research, provided above constraints are addressed.

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9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

India's geographical positioning poses huge threats in terms of increasing drug trafficking.

The sandwiched presence between
- Golden triangle
- Golden crescent

] drug trafficking hubs.

increases India's vulnerability to substance Abuse.

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Other Reasons :-

(1) Impact of social media :-
A negative influence in terms of proliferation of abusive content increases vulnerability of youth

(2) Societal alienation and unemployment:

(3) Fragile borders :-
- India - Pakistan (stretch in vicinity of Punjab).
- India - Bangladesh (infiltration issues).

making India a transit hub from Mexico, Europe till Pacific stretch

(4) 'Dark Net' menace:
where crypto currency backed illegal drug peddling prevails -
effect on internal security:
~~the re~~
- Increases vulnerability to cross-border smuggling and ~~test~~ crime
- Terror-funding exploiting 'Havala' connections
- Imposes threat of ORGANISED CRIME
- Jurisdictional conflicts make prosecution difficult

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

India shares land borders with 8 countries, making border management a crucial issue in India's developmental paradigm.

Significance of Border area development:

(1) To accelerate inclusive development

(2) Border areas often suffer from developmental deficit owing to absence of 'last mile outreach'.

(3) Vulnerable to cross-border shelling

Features of BADP:-

(1) Saturating border areas with developmental infrastructure

(2) Phase-based approach
Phase I: 1st 50 kms. in the vicinity of international border

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Phase II : next 50 kms.
and so on.

(3.) Mission-moded implementation of road connectivity and social infrastructure

How it seeks to solve Problems?

(1) Proactive developmental outreach to alleviate issues of :-
- Historical neglect
- unemployment
- Inadequate civic infrastructure

(2) channelising youth energies to prevent:
- Radicalisation
- arms smuggling and gun-running.

Thus, BADP along with comprehensive Integrated Border Management (CIBM) seeks to boost development and border security simultaneously.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Fixed term employment refers to hiring of employees by a company for a specified tenure such that
- conditions of service
- salary and other remunerations are pre-determined.

At a time when India faces 45-year high unemployment rate of 6.1% (PLFS survey 2019), fixed term employment holds immense opportunities.

Role in achieving ease of doing business
- → alleviate employer's concerns of strikes, etc
- → facilitate 'flexibility' along with job security.

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Role in Labour welfare

- Address ~~Boost~~ social security concerns of welfare especially for unorganised sector
- Pre-decided salary and working conditions ensure there's no room for exploitation
- Investment in worker's health and training motivates him for enhancing productivity

Role in Job creation

- Can be a solution to jobless growth.
- Along with 'codification of labour laws' will assist in solving unemployment
- can improve quality of jobs by ensuring equitable remuneration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, fixed term employment holds promise in terms of addressing unemployment and labour welfare concerns, ~~the~~ propelling the economy to achieve $5 trillion mark by 2024-25.

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12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

In India, the White Revolution (operation flood) spearheaded by Verghese Kurian heralded an era of focus on livestock sector

Significance of livestock sector for low income households :-

For income augmentation

- Can supplement agricultural income
- Non-farm diversification improves remunerability of rural avenues
- Addresses disguised unemployment esp in lean season.
- Lifts from vicious cycle of 'debt trap' by decreasing reliance on informal credit-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

For Poverty alleviation
- Boosts incomes thereby lifting millions from poverty
- Acts as a shield in case of crop failure
- Provides poor households with 'nutritional security' (solution to HIDDEN HUNGER)
- Prevents 'distress sale' and helps in input procurement for agriculture

Government initiatives to boost livestock sector:

(1) Rashtriya Gokul Mission:
to boost indigenous breeds' productivity
In Budget 2019-20, GOI established Rashtriya Kamadhenu Ayog in order to assist research on livestock development

(2) Encouraging cooperative culture esp among women eg: recent Sreeja dairy cooperative (of AP) has lifted thousands from poverty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures for sustainable growth of sector :-

(1) Cross-breeding of indigenous livestock
Indian cows' yield of avg. 3 kg/day is significantly lower than Israel's cows yield (25 kg/day)

(2) Conserving gene-pool to boost productivity

(3) Forward and backward linkages :-
- Access to market
- Logistical support

(4) Boosting value-addition facilities: to increase remuneration for poor households.

~~To~~ In order to lift rural poor and ensure 'income security', sustained focus on livestock sector is a must

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

Capital account convertability refers to enabeing liberalised conversion of any amount of foreign currency into Indian rupees and vice-versa.

Experts have been calling to usher in capital account liberalisation as it exists for current account only at present

Has the time come?

PROS

- will boost Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) owing to greater investor confidence
- Economic growth will receive a big boost

CONS

- may lead to volatility of financial sector
- Rumours of crisis, too may trigger crisis

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Might improve prospects for Indian investors wishing to invest abroad.
- Will link Indian economy with global financial markets.

Eg: 1997 East Asian crisis - full capital account convertability aggravated the crisis

- Independence of monetary policy may be affected

In view of various concerns, a committee was established to look into feasibility and desirability of full capital account convertability

RECOMMENDATIONS OF TARAPORE COMMITTEE:

→ Capital account convertability must be looked at only if robust state of financial market is assured in terms of:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Robust ~~fanance~~ fiscal deficit situation (< 3% GDP)

current ~~GDP~~ fiscal deficit hovers around 3.5%.

(2) Healthy current account Deficit (< 1% GDP)

(3) Inflation stability

(4) Robust Banking sector (Present NPA comprises 11% of total assets).

Thus, capital account convertability is desirable after addressing the above pre-requisites in order to boost economy along with ~~health~~ stable health of financial sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Agricultural extension refers to the support infrastructure and research required to boost agricultural productivity and rural incomes.

~~Have~~ Significance of Agricultural Extension:-

(1) Aids in efficiency enhancement in agriculture

(2) WTO compliant - the investment in agricultural extension forms part of 'Green-Box' subsidies under Agreement on Agriculture, 1994.

(3) Multiple positive spin offs in terms of crop diversification, poverty alleviation and boost to processing sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced:

1. Subdued investment and government interest
2. Emphasis on MSP, Direct Income Transfer etc causing neglect of extension services.
3. Lack of private sector ~~invest~~ interest
4. Absence of unicorn startups in the sector

Thus in order to boost agricultural sector's productivity and remuneration at a time when non-agricultural worker's income is 3 & times agricultural worker's, there's a strong need to focus on Extension

Role of ICT.

↳ can provide technology based tools to aid farmer in decision making.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ with the help of NAVIC based gadgets, these can help in making timely decisions wrt :-

- crop sowing
- fertilizer spraying
- harvesting
- pest management etc

↳ Emerging technologies like Artificial intelligence, ~~BIG~~ IoT, Big Data Analysis etc can be harnessed to move to Precision farming and agri-mapping

Thus, agricultural extension holds immense promise in improving lives of 48% segment of Indian population, especially in view of threat of climate change on the sector's prospects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

GST has been hailed as the biggest indirect tax reform since independence owing to the establishment of a common market and improving ease of living of citizens

Intended objectives :-

→ Reduction of cascading burden on citizens
→ Formalization of economy.
→ Improving tax compliance through ease of collection
→ Integrating India into a common market and seamless flow of goods across states
→ Leveraging technology to fast-track Input-Tax Credit Refunds
→ Securing state revenues (as per GST era).

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through the use of GSTN (network).

Assessment of performance :-

Success :

① Ease of compliance under GST has led to inclusion of erstwhile informal economies within the fold of formal economies. especially MSME sector.

② widening of tax base, owing to ~~tel~~ reduced burden on final consumers.

③ IT-enabled infrastructure improved timely return filing.

④ States' revenues have stabilised owing to composition to states Act implementation

However, there are still numerous concerns regarding scheme's seamless implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns that remain :-

(1) Multiple tax slabs (0%, 5%, 12%, 18%) that question the relevance of 'One nation - One Tax' notion.

(2) Inadequate integration such that alcohol, petrol, real estate etc remain out of GST ambit

(3) Multiple compliances wrt registration of a new firm.

(4) Technical glitches in the GSTN architecture

~~Thus~~, WAY FORWARD.

↳ Rationalising the no. of slabs by facilitating : ○ zero rating of exports
○ cess on sin goods

↳ Harnessing private sector expertise in ensuring a robust GSTN.

↳ Facilitating annual-return filing to help in ease of doing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon capture and storage is a novel climate change mitigation technique aimed at decreasing human ecological footprint.

Avenues for Carbon Capture and Storage :-

(1.) ocean floor

(2.) abandoned oil and gas fields

(3.) sedimentary rocks

(4.) Tree cover (afforestation)

With accelerated use in Green House Gas emissions as demonstrated below there's a need to supplement adaptation measures like climate resilient farming, drought resilient crops etc with mitigation measures.

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year.	1750s	2016	2019
CO_2 concentration	250 ppm	400 ppm	410 ppm

Potential of Carbon Capture Technologies:-

(1) can assist in arresting the upscale of extreme weather events.

(2) can help arrest biodiversity loss.

The WWF's Global soil Biodiversity Atlas, 2018 puts India among high risk countries facing accelerated loss of social biodiversity.

(3) can alleviate woes of agricultural sector that faces risks of intense rainfall and droughts.

(4) can prevent coastal areas submergence by decelerating sea level rise and ocean water expansion.

Challenges still persist in its wide-scale deployment in India that hinder its prospects.

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Challenges

1. Resource constraints such that immense developmental priorities compete with it for investment.
2. Technology related limitations: The large-scale use of carbon capture technologies is yet to see light of the day
3. Cost-intensive: unconventional techniques sometimes seem prohibitively expensive.
4. Lack of private sector sector involvement in R&D to develop newer technologies.

WAY FORWARD:-

1. Global collaborations to leverage expertise
2. Investing in R&D

The carbon-capture and storage is in line with India's INDC commitments of reducing emission intensity of GDP by 30-33% of 2005 level by 2030.

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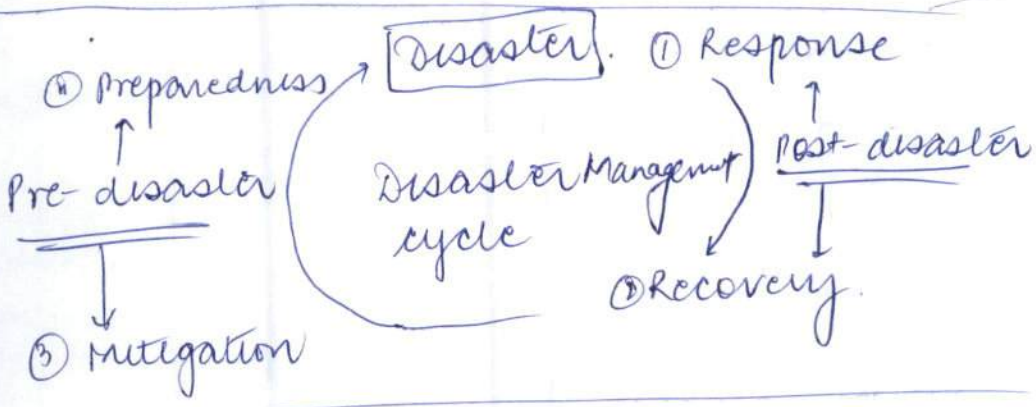
17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

As per National Disaster Management Plan, 2016, Disaster Management is a continuous, integrated and systematic process ~~of~~ that encompasses response, recovery and mitigation and preparedness.



Gender-specific challenges during disaster management:-

① Aggravated vulnerability of gender-based minorities owing to:

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→ higher exposure to risk
— Reduces capacity to cope

(2) Exclusion in rescue and relief operations owing to:

- non-prioritisation by NDRF in planning rescue operations
- marginalisation of their specific needs

(3) Exclusion in pre-disaster decision making

- due to lack of decentralisation
- Absence of voice and participation channels

As such, there's a need to make disaster management gender-sensitive.

MEASURES:

(1) 'Community based disaster assessment'

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(2) Sensitization of Relief forces (NDRF, SDRF) wrt specific needs of women, and LGTBQ community

(3) Increasing say in pre-disaster planning to mainstream their concerns.

Thus, the gender sensitivity in disaster management must be included at both
- pre-disaster stage
- post-disaster stages

Gender sensitive disaster management is in line with the 10 point agenda of Disaster Management that calls for 'socially inclusive' Disaster Management as reaffirmed in 2016 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction

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18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Inclusive scientific research ecosystem forms the foundation of a developing country wrt boosting scientific temper of future generations -

Individual achievements of women in scientific research :-

(1) Marie Curie in discovering Radium.

(1) Benjamin Franklin in discovering X-rays.

However, Indian women's participation in the STEM (Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics

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sector remains low.

REASONS:

(1) Lower education and skills levels:
STEM requires higher-order skills which most women lack; lower literacy rates (75%) than men (82%) further impede any progress

(2) Absence of enabling / gender-inclusive research environment:

- Patriarchy restrains active participation of women in research
- Gender stereotyping and 'role expectations' which confine her as a home-maker.

However, in this regard Government has taken several initiatives as illustrated below:-

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(1) Stand-up India scheme:
to boost entrepreneurship and venturing into research fields.

(2) Creating an inclusive ecosystem in premier research institutions like IITs, IISc etc.

(3) MOOCs to help women gain requisite skillset and knowledge set

WAY FORWARD:

(1) Societal moral overhaul – to encourage women participation in STEM fields.

(2) Women friendly infrastructure ~~and~~ at schools and ~~infra~~ universities

Thus, women's participation in STEM is must to ensure growth of sector, as well as empowerment of women.

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19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent Pulwama terror attack, causing death of ~40 CRPF personnels has put the spotlight back on the growing menace of cross-border terrorism.

NIA Act Amendment:-

- Authorises NIA to investigate into a broader range of offences.
- Special NIA courts will be able to fast-track prosecution of terrorists.

UAPA amendment

- Includes individual terrorist activities within the ambit of UAPA Act.
- Will aid in quick detection and prosecution of terrorist elements

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especially in sensitive areas like the J&K.

• will curb the menace of growing radicalisation of youth into terrorism through banned organisations like SIMI.

SIGNIFICANCE:

(1.) India being a victim of state-sponsored terrorism needs proactive investigation agencies with sound legislative backing.

(2.) ~~The~~ with the status changed into Union Territory, seamless investigation can result.

(3.) Terrorist hideouts can be searched with actionable intelligence support and individuals nabbed under UAPA (Amd) 2019

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With terrorism posing multi faceted threats in terms of :-

- risk of reversal of developmental gains.
- Holding back development of J&K.
- Achieving inclusive growth along with threatening security and integrity ~~its~~ becomes imperative to look at the issue holistically.

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20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security architecture comprises communication and defense infrastructure and human resources aimed at security external and internal security of India.

Issues with present national security architecture :-

(1) Fragmented in terms of :-
- Regions
- Forces such that inter-operability remains poor

(2) Slow pace of investigation - impeding timely arrests and prevention / deterrance

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(3) Interagency coordination suffers from multiple hurdles like:-
- communicational delays.
- lack of synergised operations.

(4) Weapon equipment of forces remains poor.

(5) Training and capacity building in terms of guerilla warfare remains poor (with COBRA batallion being an outlier)

Steps taken for Modernisation :-

(1.) Fast-tracked procurement of defense equipments :
with 'Defense Procurement Procedure' as updated in 2016.

(2.) Accelerated technology transfer to boost indigenisation :-
'Strategic Partnership Model' as proposed by Dhirendra Singh committee is yielding results'

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(3) Tri services command established at Andaman and Nicobar.

(4) Announcement of the post of Chief of Defense Staff who is expected to aid in inter service coordination.

(5) Joint Exercises along with the ships to Tri-service Exercises with major developed countries like USA, France etc

(6) Sharing of best-practices.

Thus, national security architecture is seeing modernisation at an unprecedented rate and the momentum must continue